

SAIGANSKIY, M. P.

C. A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Fats, Fatty oils,
waxes & Detergents

Distillation of fatty acids from soap stock. M. P. Saiganskiy and A. S. Shvetsov (Gorki Fat Combine). *Masloboina-Zhirovaya Prom.* 18, No. 8, 24-5 (1953).—A description with diagram of a process for recovery of fatty acids from black cottonseed soap stock is presented.

V. N. K.

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SALGANSKIY, M.P.

Refining of black cottonseed oil by an emulsification method. D. M. Bortovoi and M. P. Salganskii (Fat Combine, Gorki). *Maslobojno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 19, No. 3, 34-5(1964).—Description with diagrams of an emulsifier are given for refining black cottonseed oil (I), utilizing essentially the treatment scheme of Sergeev and Sterlin (cf. C.A. 47, 8392f). Best results were obtained when I was emulsified with 58-67% lye soln. From 60 to 70 and 70-100% depending on their quality, excesses of alkali were found to be needed to refine, resp., expressed and solvent-extd. I. However, some batches of I with high acid no. required as much as 150% excess of alkali, while others were not clarified even when 300% excess was used. The data are given. Vladimir N. Krukavsky.

Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat
 Hungarian Journal of Chemistry
 vol. 46 1960
 no. 11 november

D. Adorvici
and E. Salgó

A new method for the volumetric determination of theophylline and theobromine by the use of dipotassiumtetrathionate

581-583

CA

Dipotassium mercuric tetrathiocyanate as reagent for alkaloids and amines and its use in practice. Dénés, Kozségi and Eva Sulgó (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Z. anal. Chem.* 130, 403-11 (1953).—The action of $K_2Hg(SCN)_4$ in slightly alk. aq. soln. on purine bases, alkaloids of the quinoline group, the isoquinoline group, the phenanthrene group, the pyrrolidine and piperidine groups, the pyridine group, some quaternary ammonium bases, tertiary amines, secondary amines, and primary amines was studied qualitatively and to some extent quantitatively. In all about 60 basic org. compds. were tested; the results are tabulated. With the alkaloids and heterocyclic bases contg. N, the ppts. are complex compds., but mercuric salts are formed with the purine bases. Some of the ppts. are insol. in H_2O and in an excess of reagent and can be used for the detn. of these bases. Particularly for strychnine nitrate and quinidine sulfate, suitable titrimetric procedures are recommended. The soln. of alkaloid is treated with an excess of $K_2Hg(SCN)_4$ soln.; and the SCN^- remaining in soln. is titrated with $AgNO_3$ by the Volhard method. W. T. Hall

CA

The titrimetric determination of theophylline and theobromine with dipotassium mercury tetrathiocyanate. Dénes Kozségi and Éva Salgó (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Chim. Hung.* 1, 124-9 (1957) (in German).—The method is based on the following reaction: $2 \text{ theophylline-Na} + \text{K}_2\text{Hg}(\text{SCN})_4 \rightarrow (\text{theophylline})_2\text{Hg} + 2 \text{KSCN} + 2 \text{NaSCN}$. A 0.05 N soln. of $\text{K}_2\text{Hg}(\text{SCN})_4$ is used in the titration. Only half of the total thiocyanate is titrated, since only the thiocyanate groups bonded to K react at first. The total amt. of thiocyanate is established after an alk. decompu. of the compd. and filtration from HgO . The purine bases react only in form of their Na salts. The analysis is conducted as follows: Weigh about 0.20 g. of the substance in a 100-ml. volumetric flask, add 3-4 ml. water, 1 drop phenolphthalein soln., and as much carbonate-free alkali as needed to reach a pink color, add excess 0.05 N $\text{K}_2\text{Hg}(\text{SCN})_4$ (30 ml.) drop by drop. If the soln. becomes colorless, add a few drops 0.1 N NaOH to maintain a pink color. Boil cautiously 20 min., cool, dil. to 100 ml., filter, remove 50 ml. of the filtrate, add 30 ml. 0.05 N AgNO_3 , and titrate the excess Ag. after acidifying with 10% HNO_3 in the presence of $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_6$ with 0.05 N KSCN. Various control tests showed deviations of -0.07 to -0.50%. István Finály

Analytical Chemistry - 1

New titrimetric determination of quinoline. D. Kovregi and E. Salgo (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). Z. anal. Chem. 136, 411-12 (1952).—To 0.2–0.4 g. of quinoline add 80 ml. of 0.1 N $K_2Hg(SCN)_4$ soln. in small portions and with shaking. Dil. to exactly 100 ml. After the turbidity of a crust. quinoline complex has cleared, filter and treat 50 ml. of the filtrate with 10% KOH soln. which causes pptn. of HgO from excess reagent. In the reaction with quinoline and the tetrathiocyanate, $(C_8H_7N)Hg(SCN)_4$ and 2 KCNS are formed. Filter off the HgO, treat with 25 ml. of 0.1 N $AgNO_3$ after acidification with dil. HNO_3 . Titrate the excess Ag^+ with KCNS in the presence of ferric alum as indicator. In 5 expts. with 0.28–0.31 g. quinoline the greatest error was 0.30% of the true value. W. T. Hall

1A

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New titrimetric determination of alkali carbonates and bicarbonates in the presence of one another. D. Kovregi and E. Szabo (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Z. anal. Chem.* 137, 226 (1952).—Det. the alkali carbonate by titration with BaCl_2 soln. in the presence of phenolphthalein. When all the CO_3^{2-} has reacted the soln. becomes colorless. The unreacted bicarbonate can be calcd. by detg. the total alkali or an excess of acid can be added to the soln. already titrated with BaCl_2 and the excess titrated with carbonate-free NaOH . W. T. Hall

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and
Perfumes

Determination of quinidine sulfate and strychnine nitrate with dipotassium mercuric tetrathiocyanate. D. Kozsgei and E. Salgó (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Pharm. Zentralblatt* 92, 157-158 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 44, 9842k. — A discussion of the titrimetric procedure for detg. quinidine sulfate and strychnine nitrate as previously reported (*C.A.* 44, 9824k). The K.Hg(CNO) method is compared with the procedures described in the British, Hungarian, and Swiss Pharmacopoeias for these alkaloids. — Nathan Levin.

Excerpta Medica 8/1 Sec 3 Jan 54 Endocrinology

NEUROSUPRARENAL (MEDULLA)

63. SALGÓ É. Univ. of Szeged *A new color test for adrenaline* **Z. anal. Chem.** 1953, 138 (101-106)

$K_2Hg(SCN)_4$ gives with adrenaline solutions according to the concentration a ruby red to deep pink coloration. As little as 0.01 mg. of adrenaline gives the test. The reaction appears to be specific for adrenaline and can be used for its colorimetric determination.
Hall (Chem. Abstr.)

5 AL 90, E

Titrimetric determination of ammonia with 0.1N potassium bromate. P. Kozsgei and E. Salgó. *Magyar Kém. Polytírat* 60, 301-6(1964); cf. *C.A.* 49, 2944h. Conditions were established for the detn. of NH_3 and ammonia salts with a precision of $\pm 0.09-0.04\%$ according to the reaction: $2\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{KBrO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{KBr} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2$. Methods based upon this well-known reaction could not be applied because results deviate from true values by 2-3%. According to the authors' method 0.1N KBrO_3 is added, in excess, as a standard soln. and is changed to KBr . After 20 min. the soln. is acidified, KI is added, the excess KBr liberates elemental I in equiv. amt. Iodine is titrated with 0.1N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. The method is reliable and fast (30 min.). The lower limit is 0.014 mg. NH_3 .

Walter Wagner

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SALGO, E.

USSR:

✓ Titrimetric determination of ammonia with tenth-normal potassium bromate solution. D. Koszegi and E. Salgo (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Z. anal. Chem.* 143, 423-4 (1954).
 Kolthoff and Laur (*C.A.* 22, 1743) concluded that the hypobromite oxidation of NH_3 to N was not quant. but it is now found that the poor results were due to inconstancy of the titer of the titrant and loss of Br on acidification just prior to the addn. of KI . These errors can be avoided. Take 40 ml. of 0.1N KBrO_3 , add 1.5 g. of KBr and, after producing a slight vacuum, add 10 ml. of 2N HCl . Add this mixt. to 10 ml. of 2N NaOH and follow with the soln. of NH_3 salt to be analyzed. After 20 min., add 1.5 g. KI and 20 ml. of 2N HCl . After 5 min., add 0.5 g. NaHCO_3 and titrate the liberated I with 0.1N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. Under these conditions 2 NH_3 react with 3 NaOBr , as is desired. W. T. H.

Salgó, E. A.

✓ Photometric determination of adrenaline with dipotassium mercuric tetrathiocyanate. Eva Salgó, Julius Kis, and Josef Morvay (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Z. anal. Chem.* 149, 355-8 (1956).—Weigh out an accurate sample of about 2-3 mg. of adrenaline into a 100-ml. measuring flask and dissolve it in 50 ml. of boiled water at 40-5° and dil. with water at 20° to the mark. The soln. is at first clear and colorless but becomes pinkish on standing, probably as a result of oxidation. Take a sample of stock soln. corresponding to 100-150 γ of adrenaline, treat with 2 ml. of 0.1 *N* dipotassium mercuric tetrathiocyanate, heat 25 ml. on a steam bath, cool to room temp., dil. to the mark, and read in a photometer in a 20-mm. cuvet and by using Filter S 50. As compensation soln. use 2 ml. of reagent soln. + 8 ml. of water. The absorption max. lies at 500 $m\mu$. The method is satisfactory to about 2 γ per ml. W. T. Hall

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SALGO, E.

2700. Rapid volumetric determination of hypophosphites. D. Kőszegi and E. Salgó (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1956, 156 (4), 262-267.

The method for determining H_2PO_2^- by oxidation with an excess of neutral KMnO_4 (Kőszegi, *Ibid.*, 1926, 68, 216) has been simplified and now takes ≈ 20 min.; 10 to 50 mg of $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2$ or KH_2PO_2 are determined with an accuracy within ± 0.2 per cent. Procedure—Add 40.0 ml (from a burette) of 0.1 N KMnO_4 to the neutral soln. of H_2PO_2^- (0.2 per cent.) (20 ml) and boil gently for 5 min. Cool the mixture, add KI (1 g) and dil. HCl (20 ml, to dissolve the MnO_2), and titrate the I liberated with 0.1 N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (starch indicator). J. P. STERN

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Salgo, E.

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Titrimetric determination of ammonia by potassium bromate.
D. Kőszegi and E. Salgó (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1955, 7, 333-342).
Conditions under which the reaction $2\text{NH}_3 + \text{KBrO}_3 = 3\text{KBr} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2$ takes place quant. have been established. A technique is described for the accurate determination of NH_3 and NH_4 salts involving the reduction of standard KBrO_3 solution to KBr which then reacts with the NH_3 compound. The excess of KBr is estimated iodimetrically. The accuracy of the method is $\pm 0.09\%$.
C. A. SLATER.

PM

Salgó, E.

✓ 2648. Photometric determination of adrenaline with potassium mercuric thiocyanate. E. Salgó, J. Kis and J. Morvay (Pharm.-Chem. Inst., Univ. of Szeged, Hungary). *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1958, 149 (5), 355-358.—The reaction of adrenaline (I) with $K_2Hg(SCN)_4$ (cf. *Brit. Abstr. C*, 1953, 316) gives a pink-red colour with an absorption max. at 600 m μ and a sensitivity of 2 μ g per ml. The reaction appears to be specific for I and only large quantities of noradrenaline may interfere. A photometric method based on this reaction is accurate to within ± 3 per cent. for 50 to 300 μ g of I. *Procedure*—Add 2 ml of 0.1 N $K_2Hg(SCN)_4$ to 5 ml of the freshly prepared soln. of I (2 to 3 mg per cent.) and make up to 10 ml. Keep at 100° C for 25 min., cool to room temp. and compare the extinction (2-cm cell, S60 filter) with that of a blank. Calculate the content of I from the calibration curve.

J. P. STERN

max 3

KOSZEGI, Denes; SALGO, Eva

Quantitative bromic oxidation of ammonium compounds and formaldehyde in acidic agents by means of 0, 1 n KBrO₃. Magyar kém folyoir 66 no. 4:142-147 Ap'60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszerész Vegytani Intézete.

SALGO, Romanne

Should there be a free shelf in trade-union libraries? A
remark; some proposals for its realization. Munka 12 no.9:
28-29 S '62.

1. Magyar Szocialista Munkaspart IV.keruleti bizottsaganak
munkatarsa.

SALGO, Vilmos

Labor safety work of the Experimental Plant and Laboratory
of the Printing Industry. Munkavedelem 6 no.7/9:47 '60.

SALGUS, G. K.

71

2361. Calculation of the magnetic circuit in electro-mechanical amplifiers. GORVAINOV, P. A. AND SALGUS, G. K. *Elektrichestvo* (No. 9) 27-30 (Sept., 1948) In Russian.—Discusses the calculation of the magnetic circuit in the transverse and direct axes of an amplidyne generator, suggesting a grapho-analytical method which takes account of saturation with adequate practical accuracy. Account is also taken of the effect of the demagnetizing ampere-turns of the sections undergoing commutation upon the control flux.

B. H.

ASTM AIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STANDARD

COLLATION

LEUNI BOWLEY
CLASSIFY Col QWY 151

1. SALGUS, G. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Controllers
7. Invention of electric automatic regulation. Elektrichestvo No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

SAIGUS, G.K., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Condenser rotating amplifier. Trudy MBI no.15:177-187 '55.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
energeticheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova
(Electric controllers)

GOR'YANOV, Fedor Alekseyevich. Prinimali uchastiye: SALGUS, G.K.,
dots.; KOPYLOV, I.P., dots.; YEMZHIN, V.V., tekhn.
red.

[Amplidynes; theory and design] Elektromashinnye usiliteli;
teoriia i raschet. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 287 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Rotating amplifiers)

SALGUS, Konrad Ansovich; GUBERMAN, I.D., otv. red.; MIKOSHICHENKO,
V.D., red.izd-va; SHKIYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on lumber used in the mining industry] Spravochnik
v gornoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1961. 301 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Mining engineering---Equipment and supplies) (Lumber)

SALGUS, K.K.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M., starshiy prepodavatel', red.; VORONIN,
K.P., tekhn.red.

[Characteristics of compatible color television systems]
Printsipy postroeniia sovmestimyykh sistem tsvetnogo televideniia.
Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 158 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Color television)

SAIGUS, P.

SAIGUS, P.; SHEINA, K.

Ways to simplify accounting for labor and wages. Bukhg. uchet.
14 [i. e. 16] no.12:29-33 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Accounting) (Wages)

SAL-HALASZ, Andras

"Effect of gravitation on the development of unconditioned and conditioned reflexes" by Istvan Fenyos. Reviewed by Andras Sai-Halasz. Magy tud 68 no.12:776 D '61.

1. Foorvos, Orszagos Ideg- es Elmegyogyintezet.

SALAREU, Ch.

1. V. A. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
2. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
3. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
4. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
5. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
6. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
7. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
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9. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
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13. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
14. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
15. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
16. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
17. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
18. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
19. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.
20. H. SALAREU, "On the Problem of the Formation of Acoustic Polymers," *Acoustic Polymers*, 1978, No. 1, p. 1.

III, ...

Use of aerial pictures for topographic purposes. p. 76. (VOJNI GLASNIK,
Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1954, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (SEEL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

SALI, Borut

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Psychiatric Clinic FMS abbreviation not identified
Psihijatrična klinika FMS), Ljubljana; Director (Predstojnik);

Source: Professor Dr. Janez KANONI

Source: Ljubljana, Zdravstveni vestnik, No 3-4, 1961, pp 53-55.

Data: "The Electroencephalographic, Psychiatric, and Psychologic
Investigations with Special Regard to Electroconvulsive Treatment."

Authors:

BORSTNAR, Marijan

CVETKO, Branislav

SALI, Borut

176

CALL, E.

Janos Sebor's Altalanos geodezia. I. (General Geodesy. I.); a book review. p. 93, (AZ ERDO, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 3, No. 3, Apr. 1954.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

CAT, L.

Preparation of our new regulation of forest exploitation. p. 177.
(A2 ERDC, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1954.

SI: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, VOL. L,
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

HUNGARY / Forestry. Forest Management.

K-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72806.

Author : Sali, Emil.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Productivity of Seedling Forest Plantations.

Orig Pub: Az erdo, 1956, 5, No 2, 42-50.

Abstract: In Hungary, 42% of all forest areas destined for exploitation are young timber stands. The percentage of young forest stands in the total area for each species comprises: winter oak 60, bilberry oak 40, beech 20, white acacia 65, local poplars 75%, etc. As regards stocks seedling, forest stands surpass high-standing timber of the same age only in the beginning stage: only Salix alba is excluded. The grading structure of the low stems is reviewed and it is indicated that the

Card 1/2

22

SALI, R.

Some problems of making forestry maps. p. 230 (Geodezia es Kartografia Vol. 8, no. 3, 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SALI, Emil, dr.

Achievements of our state forests during the economic year
1961-62. Erdo 12 no.2:49-55 F '63.

1. Országos Erdészeti Főigazgatóság vezetőjének helyettese,
Budapest.

SALI, Emil, dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok (erdeszeti) kandidatusa

Achievements of state forestries in the economic year of
1962/63. Erd. 19. no. 4: 145-150 Ap'64

1. Orszagos Erdeszeti Fozgazgatosag foigazgatohelyettese,
Budapest.

SALI, Emil, dr.

Main trends in silviculture in the past ten years. Erdo 13
no.10:440-444 O '64.

CA SALIBAYEV, T.O.

The effect of ore components on the kinetics of the dissociation of sodium sulfide and carbonate. A. L. Tselt and T. O. Salibayev (Kazakh Acad. Sci.). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 23, 1047-50 (1950); *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 1113-16 (Engl. translation).—Samples of Na_2SO_3 and Na_2CO_3 , either alone or in the presence of SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , or V_2O_5 , were heated in a Pt boat in a tube furnace at 10° per min. with air passing over at the rate of 1 l. per hr. The beginning of dissociation was detd. by means of adsorption flasks. Dissocn. of Na_2SO_3 began at 1070° , in presence of Al_2O_3 1045° , Fe_2O_3 1045° , SiO_2 1030° , V_2O_5 740° . Dissocn. of Na_2CO_3 in the presence of Al_2O_3 began at 670° , Fe_2O_3 670° , SiO_2 500° , V_2O_5 450° . H. W. Rathmann.

SALIBAYEV, T.O.

Dissertation: "Concerning the Dissolving of Ferric Oxide in Solutions of Sulfuric Acid Under the Conditions of the Hydrometallurgy of Zinc." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing, Acad Sci, Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, Moscow, No 15, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

SALEBAYEV, T. G.

"The Fe_2O_3 - H_2SO_4 - H_2O System and the Behavior of Ferric Oxide in Hydrometallurgic Processing of Kilned Zinc Concentrates." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate for Technical Sciences) Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Inst of Metallurgy and Concentration, Alma-Ata 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

PONOMAREV, V.D.; SALIBAYEV, T.O.

Behavior of iron oxides in the leaching of roasted zinc concentrates.
Trudy Inst.met.. 1 obogashch. AN Kazakh.SSR 2:7-15 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Ore dressing)

(Iron oxides)

(Zinc)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; SALIBAYEV, T.O.

Experimental investigation of the equation on the dissolution peptization-coagulation in the system iron oxide - sulfuric acid - water.
Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:16-19 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Chemistry, Metallurgic)

(Iron oxides)

STOTSKIY, V.N.; OBNOSOV, P.S., redaktor; STARETS, P., redaktor; ~~SALIBAYEVA, V.,~~
redaktor; IL'YABAYEV, P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[New progressive methods of cotton cultivation and the development
of collective farm economy in southern Tajikistan] Novye progressiv-
nye priemy vozdel'yvaniia khlopchatnika i razvitie ekonomiki kolkho-
zov IUzhnogo Tadzhikistana. Pod red. P.S.Obnosova. Stalinabad,
Tadzhikgosizdat, 1956. 117 p. (MLRA 9:10)

(Tajikistan--Cotton growing)

Salibekov, G. S.

USSR/Engineering - Finance

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 20/32

Authors : Salibekov, G. S.

Title : The technical and economical analysis of projects undertaken by the combines of the Machine Construction Industry

Periodical : Vest. mash. 11, 74-77, Nov 1954

Abstract : The editorial gives some information concerning capital investments in the various branches of machine construction industry, production indexed and production tonnage. Tables.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

ACCESSION NR: AP4040474

S/0226/64/000/003/0109/0113

AUTHOR: Arabey, B. G. (Moscow); Salibekov, S. Ye. (Moscow);
Levinskiy, Yu. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Ignitability of certain powder materials

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3 (21), 1964, 109-113

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, metal powder ignition, metal powder combustion, refractory compound ignition, zirconium ignition, niobium ignition, tantalum ignition, molybdenum ignition, tungsten ignition, titanium ignition, iron ignition, boron ignition, boride ignition, carbide ignition

ABSTRACT: Ignition temperature and the nature of combustion of some refractory metal, carbide, and boride powders have been determined in an effort to establish safe handling procedures for these materials. Tested powders had a grain size of 3-10 μ , the one most frequently used in powder metallurgy. Heating was done either in a furnace in an air atmosphere or by a point source (a nichrome spiral) brought into

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L/23500-85 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-l/Pu-l/Pad
 ACCESSION NR: AP5001597 IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/ 8/0226/64/000/006/0110/0113

JG/WB

AUTHOR: Arabay, B. G. (Moscow); Levinskiy, Yu. V. (Moscow); Salibekov, S. Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Spontaneous combustion and pyrophoric properties of certain powder materials.

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, ⁴no. 6, 1964, 110-113

TOPIC TAGS: spontaneous combustion, powder metallurgy, worker safety, pyrophoric property, titanium powder, zirconium powder, hafnium powder, niobium powder, tantalum powder, chromium powder, ignition temperature, nickel powder, iron powder, boron powder, silicon powder

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of an investigation of the behavior of powdered titanium, zirconium, hafnium, niobium, tantalum, chromium, iron, nickel, boron, and silicon with these powdered metals in an inert medium and in a vacuum with high-temperature heating. The effect of moisture content and grain size of the powders on their ignition temperature in a nitrogen medium was demonstrated. Nitriding of the metal powders was carried out at 800-1400C. Spontaneous combustion was observed only for powdered Ti, Zr, and Hf, the ignition temperature being about the same for all three powders, 450-500C. It was found that, although the

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L 23500-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001597

amount of diluent in a mechanical mixture with Ti, Zr, and Hf powders did not affect their ignition temperature, it nevertheless led to a decrease in the pyrophoric effect in spontaneous combustion. The moisture content and grain size of zirconium powder had a substantial influence on its ignition temperature in the nitrogen medium. Zirconium powder must be dried before heat treatment. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 02Nov63

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,IE

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 26637-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c)
JD/JG S/0126/64/018/006/0858/0861

ACCESSION NR: AP5002343

AUTHOR: Salibekov, S. Ye.; Levinskiy, Yu. V.; Khvostikov, V. D.; Levinskaya, M. Kh.

TITLE: Study of the formation of α -solid solution of nitrogen in zirconium at high temperature

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 6, 1964, 858-861

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, zirconium nitriding, zirconium hardness

ABSTRACT: Specimens of zirconium sheet 70 x 8 x 0.75 mm were vacuum annealed ($1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg) at 1400C for 30 min and nitrided at 1400—1700C for 15 min to 2 hr in nitrogen under a pressure 2—3 mm Hg higher than atmospheric. On all specimens, two layers with straight boundaries were formed. The outer layer consisted of zirconium-nitride phase ($a = 4,570$ kX) with a microhardness of 1100—1300 kg/mm². The inner layer consisted of α -phase, a solid solution of nitrogen in zirconium; its microhardness diminished in the inward direction from 1000 to 600 kg/mm². The base metal was composed of β - and α -solid solutions with a microhardness of 280 to 350 kg/mm². The rate of growth of the nitrided layers depended on time and temperature. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [AZ]

Card 1/2

L 26637-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002343

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jan64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: MM, SS

ATD PRESS: 3187

Card 2/2

23/2

L 55235-65 EWP(e)/ENT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD/JI
 UR/0286/65/000/008/0085/0085
 621.775.74.984.5

ACCESSION NR: AP5015546

AUTHOR: Mukaseyev, A. A.; Bel'mer, A. A.; Salibekov, S. Ye.

TITLE: Method of hot compacting powder articles. Class 49, No. 170266

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 85

TOPIC TAGS: powder compacting, hot compacting, long part compacting

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of hot compacting powder articles. To obtain uniform density in articles with a height-to-diameter ratio higher than 3, powder is heated in zones and each sintered zone transmits the pressure of the male die to the next zone. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya Goskomiteta po Aviatsonnoy Tekhnike SSSR (Organization of the State Committee for Aviation Engineering SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4022

Cord 1/1

L 38957-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/
 PE-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/WH S/0078/65/010/003/0588/0591
 ACCESSION NR: AP5008479 46
 45
 B

AUTHOR: Levinskiy, Yu. V.; Salibekov, S. Ye.

TITLE: Interaction between titanium, zirconium, and hafnium diborides and carbon 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 588-591

TOPIC TAGS: titanium 27 diboride, zirconium 27 diboride, hafnium 27 diboride, carbon, diboride carbon reaction

ABSTRACT: The solubility of carbon in titanium, zirconium, or hafnium diborides and the liquid-phase formation in diboride-carbon systems have been studied. Diborides were synthesized from metal oxide, boron carbide, and carbon or from metal and boron, by compacting and sintering in vacuum at 1800K for 1 hr. In contact with carbon, titanium diboride began to melt at about 2560K, zirconium diboride at 2500K, and hafnium diboride at 2610K. Only two phases, diboride and carbon, were found in TiB_2-C , ZrB_2-C , and HfB_2-C systems. Carbon solubility in titanium, zirconium, and hafnium diborides at high temperature is insignificant. The heating of mixtures of diborides with carbon at temperatures up to the melting does not produce a new solid-phase formation; thus all three MeB_2-C systems are pseudobinary of a eutectic type. The eutectic temperatures are 2560K for TiB_2-C , 2500K for ZrB_2-C , and 2610K for HfB_2-C ; the diboride content in eutectic is

Card 1/2

L 38957-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008479

15, 19, and 24 mol%, respectively. Diboride parts in contact with graphite, as for instance high-temperature, boride-graphite thermocouples, can be used successfully in service at temperatures up to 2500K. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [ND] 15

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3228

ml
Card 2/2

L 8075-66

ACC NR: AP5027135

ments were made by optical pyrometer. The tests on the diffusion of carbon into titanium nitride were made at 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, and 2300°; those on zirconium nitride at 1930, 2040, 2260, 2370, and 2480°C. Holding time was 15 min. to 6 hours. After carbidizing, the samples were subjected to metallographic analysis, the microhardness was analyzed, and some samples were subjected to layer-by-layer x-ray analysis. The experimental data indicate that in the diffusion of carbon into titanium and zirconium, layers are formed on the nitrides which are close in their structure to titanium and zirconium carbides. In the transition zone between the forming carbide and the basic nitride layer, the concentrations of carbon and nitrogen change sharply. The rate of growth of the carbide layer, at constant temperature, is of a parabolic nature, and the constants of the parabola depend on the temperature in an exponential manner. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures. 27

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2W

LEVINSKIY, Yu.V. (Moskva); SALIBEKOV, S.Ye. (Moskva); LEVINSKAYA, M.Kh.
(Moskva)

Interaction between vanadium, niobium and tantalum diborides
with carbon. Porochimet. 5 no.11:66-69 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted January 4, 1965.

LEVINSKIY, Yu.V. (Moskva); SALIBEKOV, S.Ye. (Moskva); LEVINSKAYA, M.Kh.
(Moskva)

Studying the interaction of chromium, molybdenum, and tungsten
borides with carbon. Porosh.met. 5 no.12:56-62 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted February 6, 1965.

L 21205-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T/ENP(t) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
 ACC NO AP6001471 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/65/000/012/0036/0038
 AUTHOR: Portnoy, K. I.; Levinskiy, Yu. V.; Salibekov, S. Ye. 82
 ORG: none B
 TITLE: Isothermal saturation of refractory metals with nitrogen and
 step nitriding
 SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1965, 36-38
 TOPIC TAGS: metal, refractory metal, annealing, nitrogen, periodic
 system, annealing, titanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum, nitriding
 ABSTRACT: The article deals with studies of optimal conditions for
 nitriding of compact samples of group IV and V metals of D. I.
 Mendeleev's periodic system. The effect of the rate of temperature
 rise during isothermal annealing of samples in a nitrogen medium on
 the nitriding process was investigated. Optimal rates of temperature
 rise for nitriding of 1-mm thick samples of titanium, zirconium,
niobium and tantalum are established, and it is shown that isothermal
 saturation of group IV and V metals with nitrogen is best carried out
 in stages. [Based on author's abstract] 16 [AM]
 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005
 Card 1/1

L 20666-66 EWP(a)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t) LJP(a) JD/WM/JG/LI *-
ACC NR: AP6001475 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/65/000/012/0056/0062

AUTHOR: Levinskiy, Yu. V. (Moscow); Salibekov, S. Ye. (Moscow); 80
Levinskaya, M. Kh. (Moscow) B

ORG: none

TITLE: Interaction of chromium, molybdenum, and tungsten borides with carbon 21 21 21 21

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1965, 56-62

TOPIC TAGS: chromium alloy, molybdenum alloy, tungsten base alloy, melting point, high temperature effect, lattice parameter, particle interaction, graphite

ABSTRACT: The interaction of chromium, molybdenum, and tungsten borides with carbon was investigated. It was found that the systems $\text{CrB}_2\text{-C}$, MoB-C , $\text{MoB}_2\text{-C}$, WB-C , and $\text{W}_2\text{B}_5\text{-C}$ are eutectic. The eutectic melting points are: 2150, 2570, 2450, 2540, and 2460K, respectively. The existence of the compound Mo_2BC is confirmed. The compound is stable with respect to carbon up to 2100K, at which temperature the liquid phase is formed. The parameters of the lattices of CrB_2 , $\alpha\text{-WB}$, and W_2B_5 do not change on heating when in contact with graphite. 15 Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]
SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 OK

L 46669-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(a)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(l)/ETI
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/65/000/011/0066/0069

ACC NR: AP6009578 (N)

IJP(c) AT/WH/WW/JD/JG

AUTHOR: Levinskiy, Yu. V.; Salibekov, S. Ye.; Levinskaya, M. Kh. (Moscow)
 (Moscow) (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Diborides of vanadium, niobium and tantalum and their interaction with carbon

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1965, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: boride, vanadium, niobium, tantalum, carbon, metal powder, lattice parameter, powder metal compaction

ABSTRACT: Modern high-temperature engineering often involves contact interaction between transition-metal borides and graphite. This may be exemplified by boride-graphite thermocouples, high temperature furnaces, and the processes of boride production. Hence, the investigation of the interaction between borides (particularly diborides) and graphite is of major practical interest. Accordingly, the authors investigated the interaction between carbon and the diborides of vanadium, niobium and tantalum. The diborides were prepared from powders of the corresponding metals (particle size 5-10 μ). Radiographic analysis revealed that only two phases: carbon and the corresponding diboride, exist in the systems VB₂-C,

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L 46669-66

ACC NR: AP6009578

$\text{NbB}_2\text{-C}$ and $\text{TaB}_2\text{-C}$. Hence, all the investigated binary systems are pseudobinary, which is in good agreement with the published literature; they all also are eutectic, as revealed by microstructural examination. The lattice parameter of NbB_2 and TaB_2 , when these are heated in contact with graphite or are present in a melt with carbon, differs somewhat from the lattice parameter of the original diborides. This may be attributed to dissolution of carbon in the borides as well as to the displacement of the boride composition to a region with greater saturation by boron. On the basis of these findings it was possible to plot hypothetical constitution diagrams of the pseudobinary systems $\text{VB}_2\text{-C}$, $\text{NbB}_2\text{-C}$ and $\text{TaB}_2\text{-C}$, presented in Fig. 1. It is further established that the pressing of the powders of these

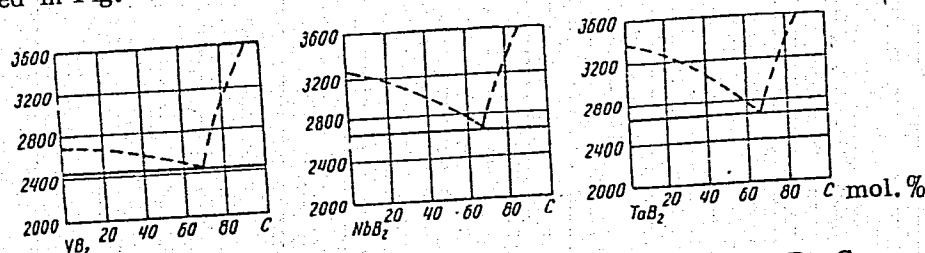


Fig. 1. Hypothetical constitution diagrams of the systems $\text{VB}_2\text{-C}$, $\text{NbB}_2\text{-C}$ and $\text{TaB}_2\text{-C}$

Card

2/3

L 46669-66

ACC NR: AP6009578 /

diborides in graphite molds must be carried out at temperatures not exceeding 2500-2600°K.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Jan65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3 hs

ACC NR: AP6030023 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/005/1104/1106

AUTHOR: Portnoy, K. I.; Chubarov, V. M.; Romashov, V. M.; Levinskaya, M. Kh.; Salibekov, S. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase diagram of the nickel-boron system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 5, 1966, 1104-1106

TOPIC TAGS: nickel-boron system, nickel boron alloy, alloy phase diagram, alloy phase composition, alloy structure, intermetallic compound

ABSTRACT: A phase diagram of the Ni-B system (Fig. 1) has been plotted on the basis of data obtained by physicochemical analyses of a series of Ni-B alloys, containing 0 to 100% B, compacted and sintered from the powders of 99.7% carbonyl nickel and 99.4% boron. In alloys with up to 50 at% B, the existence of Ni_3B (orthorhombic), Ni_2B (tetragonal), Ni_4B_3 (monoclinic) and NiB (orthorhombic) compounds was confirmed. In alloys with 50—70 at% B, a new phase containing approximately 92 at% B with

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.3-19'74'27

L 43829-66

ACC NR: AP6030023

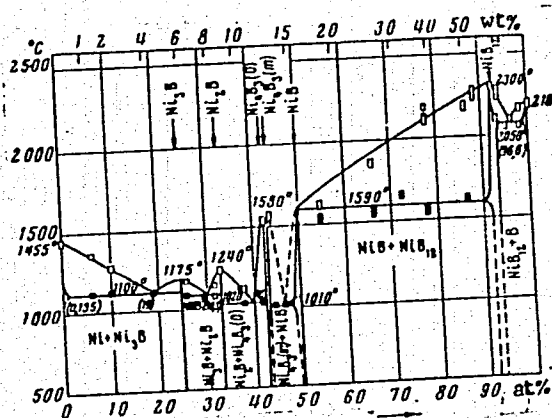


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the Ni-B system.

a cubic crystal lattice ($a = 7.377 \pm 0.005$ kx) and NiB₁₂ stoichiometric composition was found. The microhardness of this phase was found to be 2900 kg/mm²; it has a melting point of 2320°C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008
ATD PRESS: 5072

Card 2/2 fr

SALICH, Ales

A struggle for the philosophical orientation of students and intelligentsia during 1920-30. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.19:582-585 12 My '61.

1. Zdravotnický odbor ONV 3.

(COMMUNISM)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SALICH, Ales, MD, [affiliation not given]

[Biographical Data on the Late Josef JANDA, MD]

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 16, 19 April 63,
pp 439-440.

Abstract: The late Josef JANDA, MD, was born 13 April 1898.
He specialized in dermatology and venereology and was an
active communist.

1/1

AM4008910

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Belov, A. F.; Belous, A. L.; Kuznetsov, K. F.; Kurochkin, S. S.;
Salichko, V. N.

The AI-2048 digital storage system and information processing
(Tsifrovaya sistema nakopleniya i obrabotki informatsii /AI-2048/)
Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 63. 0145 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip
inserted. 5,100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel digital system, multichannel digital
instrument, amplitude coding, duration coding, ferrite memory,
rectangular hysteresis loop, arithmetic unit, program unit, input
unit, readout unit, statistical distribution instrument

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is devoted to the AI-2048 multi-
channel digital system, which is used for measurement and data
reduction in nuclear physics. The system comprises specialized
input units (pulse height into digital code converter, time inter-
val into digital code converter, coding units), a ferrite-core
rectangular hysteresis loop memory for 2048 eighteen-digit numbers
designed on the coinciding half-current principle, an arithmetic

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unit, a program control unit for 1024 commands, and a series of output devices. All blocks and units of the system except the fast input units are transistorized. The system can be used to measure statistical distribution of electric-signal parameters (i.e., as a pulse analyzer), for control of some commercial objects, etc. The output of the computer is displayed in analog form as well as in digital form. The AI-2048 was developed under the guidance of S. S. Kurochkin, aided by A. F. Belov (control unit), A. L. Belous (operative memory) and V. N. Salichko (arithmetic unit). Chapter I was written by Kurochkin, Sec. 4 of Ch. II by Belous, Kurochkin, and Kuznetsov, Sec. 5 of Ch. II by Kurochkin and Salichko, Sec. 6 of Ch. II by Belov and Kurochkin, and Ch. IV by Kurochkin, Belov, and Salichko. The remainder was written jointly.

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system - - 97

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SUB CODE: CP, NS

SUBMITTED: 17Apr63

NO RRF SOV: 011

OTHER: 008

DATE ACQ: 30Nov63

Card 3/3

KUROCHKIN, S.S.; BELOV, A.F.; BELOUS, A.L.; SALICHKO, V.N.; ABUZINA, I.N.;
KURKOV, Ye.V.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.; STERLIGOV, D.A.

Principle transistorized components of multichannel measuring
systems. Mnogokan. izm. sist. v iad. fiz. no.5:87-116 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

BELOV, A.F.; BELCUS, A.L.; KUROCHKIN, S.S.; SALICHKO, V.N.

Technological control of the electric parameters of units, assemblies, and measuring systems. Nauch.-tekhn. sbor. Gos. izd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauki i tekhn. no.6:76-92 '63 (NIRA 17:8)

SALICHEO, V.N.

Adjustment and control of arithmetic devices in multichannel
measuring systems. Nauch.-tekhn. sbor. Gos. izd-va lit. v ohi.
atom. nauki i tekhn. no.6:140-145 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

KUROCHKIN, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELYOV, A.F.; BELYUS, A.I.; SALICHKO, V.N.

Dynamic method for quality testing of units. Nauch.-tekhn. sbor.
Gos. izd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauki i tekhn. no.6:159-170 '63
(MIRA 17:8)

L 45811-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AR6023256

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/A046/A047

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belov, A. F.; Belous, A. L.; Krashennnikov, I. S.; Salichko, V. N.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Fateyev, V. A.

TITLE: A kit of units and blocks for multichannel and multidimensional analyzers

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3A408

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 63-78

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, pulse height analyzer, computer component, computer coding/ BAP amplitude code converter, BVP time code converter, BDP coordinate code converter, BZU memory unit, BAU arithmetic unit, BUU control unit, BZ printer, BZ perforator, BZ tape storage, BO oscilloscope block, BUO oscilloscope control

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the characteristics of a kit of units and blocks for multichannel and multidimensional analyzers. All the units of the kit are matched both with respect to the input and output resistances, accuracy, range of measured quantities, and operating speed. The parameters of the blocks are guaranteed at a temperature $20 \pm 15^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity $70 \pm 10\%$. The blocks are designed for supply voltages ± 6 , 12, 27, and 100V, with stability $\pm 0.5\%$. The kit includes the following: input units, circuits for the accumulation and processing of information, output devices, and power supplies. The parameters of the following units are presented: 1) BAP-5¹ and BAP-7¹ pulse amplitude into code converters; 2) BVP-5² time intervals into digital code converters; 3) devices BDP-7³ and BDP-8³ for the transformation of the coordinates of pickups, targets, samples, etc. into a digital code; 4) BZU-15,

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L 45811-66

ACC NR: AR6023256

7
BZU-16, BZU-17, BZU-18, BZU-19, BZU-20, BZU-22, and BZU-23 analyzer memory units;
5) BAU-16⁴ and BAU-17 arithmetic units; 6) BUU-3², BUU-16, and BUU-17 analyzer control
blocks; 7) BZ-15¹ and BZ-22 numbers, printers; 8) BZ-17 and BZ-18 perforators; 9) BZ-20
magnetic tape storage; 10) BO-5¹ oscillograph block, BUO-2-5¹ oscillograph control
block, and a few other devices. A table is presented, in which data on the applica-
tions of the listed blocks are summarized. Yu. Semenov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

LC
Card 2/2

L 35572-65 EWA(h)/EWT(1) Feb

ACCESSION NR: AT5004668

8/3128/64/000/001/0101/0109

AUTHORS: Salichko, V. N.; Lobankov, V. I.

29
8+1

TITLE: Simplified arithmetic unit of the analyzer AI-2048

SOURCE: Yadernoye priborostroyeniye; nauchno-tekhnicheskiiy sbornik, no. 1, 1964, 101-109

TOPIC TAGS: computer, cybernetics, binary code, arithmetic unit, memory time, display sytem / AI-2048 computer

ABSTRACT: Details of the logical functioning of the arithmetic unit (AU) of the AI-2048 analyzer are discussed. The simplified AU is used to perform the following tasks: 1) selection of information for amplitude-time analysis; 2) formation of the time delay of a starting impulse and of a delayed starting impulse in a time analysis; 3) background computation; 4) display of accumulated information from an operational memory device on an oscilloscope; 5) transformation of information accumulated in binary code into decimal form with subsequent output on a number typing device; 6) transmission of accumulated information to an internal device in the form of a parallel binary code with a frequency of up to 40 kilocycles/second without erasing information in the operational memory

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ACCESSION NR: AT5004668

device, and up to 80 kilocycles/second with erasure of the information in the operational memory device; 7) console input of binary coded information into the information register (accumulator) of the AU, causing the recording of the information in the operational memory device. Each functional operation is reviewed briefly, with reference made to the functions of individual units in the logical structure of the simplified AU. A network diagram of the logical elements is given. Information is supplied for cycle times for typical operations, and micro-command sequences are shown for certain cases. A discussion of the compatibility of input-output with computation cycle times is presented. Comparison of the simplified AU is made with the full unmodified version; the simplified AU has about 1/5 the number of logic elements and occupies about 1/5 the space. A pair of tables shows the exact numerical comparison by unit type. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: CO

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 08333-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6033768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/A029/A029

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belous, A. L.; Salichko, V. N.

TITLE: AI-16000 measuring apparatus 40

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7A256

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radielektron.
T. 3, Ch. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 137-148

TOPIC TAGS: oscilloscope, computer component, multichannel analyzer, measuring apparatus, memory core/BZU-20 memory core, BAU-15, BAU-16 arithmetic device, BUU-16, BUU-17 control device, AI-16000 measuring apparatus, AI-4093-3 analyzer, BK-10 communications unit, AI-4096 analyzer

ABSTRACT: An AI-16000¹⁶ measuring apparatus is examined. It includes three AI-4096-3 and one AI-40962-2 analyzers, a BK-10 communications unit, and collections of input and output units. Each AI-4096 analyzer can be used autonomously and can perform single-dimensional amplitude time analysis or multi-channel calculation of events, as well as two-dimensional analysis of various types. Each analyzer moreover registers up to 4096 18-digit codes and events coming in at 16 microseconds and at wider intervals. The measuring apparatus uses standard BZU-20 memory cores, BAU-15 and BAU-17 arithmetic devices,

Card 1/2

L 08333-67

ACC NR: AR6033768

0

and BUU-16 and BUU-17 control devices. The BZU-20 memory cores of all analyzers can be used as a single storage unit with a total of 16,000 channels. Counters measuring the processes, and joined to the signal transformers of the counters in a digit code, are used as input devices. Analog and also digital information output is possible on the oscilloscope, on tape, and on the card puncher, etc. Special diagrams and programs have been worked out to control the work of the measuring apparatus. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2 nst

I 08329-67

ACC NO: AR6033769

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/A029/A029 /

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belous, A. L.; Belov, A. F.; Krashennnikov, I. S.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Salichko, V. N.

TITLE: Multichannel and multidimensional analyzers AI-1024, AI-2048, and AI-4096 10 26 26 38

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7A257

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 3. Ch. 1 M., Atomizdat, 1965, 171-181

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, computer, multidimensional analyzer / AI-024 pulse analyzer, AI-2048 pulse analyzer, AI-4096 pulse analyzer, AI-1024-3 analyzer, AI-1024-2 analyzer, AI-2048-3 analyzer, AI-2048-2 analyzer, AI-4096-2 analyzer, AI-4096-3 analyzer

ABSTRACT: A study is made of AI-1024, AI-2048, and AI-4096 pulse analyzers, each of which features modifications. The AI-1024-3, AI-2048-3, and AI-4096-3 analyzers differ from AI-1024-2, AI-2048-2, and AI-4096-2 analyzers in that they have branching control devices and arithmetic devices and permit a more complex processing of information. The analyzers are based upon an active memory core made with ferrite tori with a 16 μ sec registration cycle, an arithmetic device, a control device on

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L 08329-67

ACC NR: AR6033769

ferrite-type cores, a power supply unit ensuring the standard stabilized voltages ± 6 , ± 12 , and ± 27 v. Counters of measured processes are used as input units. Analog as well as digital information output is possible. The main characteristics of the analyzers are presented in the form of tables. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Cord 2/2 nst

ACC NR: AR7004327

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/B043/B043

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belov, A. F.; Mityugov, A. G.; Salichko, V. N.

TITLE: Multidimensional analyzers with intermediate magnetic-tape information storage

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11B335

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T.3. Ch. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 66-88.

TOPIC TAGS: ^{multichannel} ~~pulse height~~ analyzer, ~~nuclear research~~ magnetic tape

ABSTRACT: The analyzers in question are economical and reliable with several tens of thousands channels and they permit adapting the results to experimental conditions. The relations characterizing such analyzers and useful for their operation and design are presented. Several variants of analyzing systems (50472-1 -- 50472-5) designed with standard units are considered, as well as measuring-and-storing devices intended for continuous incoming pulses and for short pulse packets. Seven figures, one table. Bibliography of 8 titles. A. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 18

Card 1/1

UDC: 681.142.343

ACC NR: AP7004774

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0088/0088

INVENTOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Salichko, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Multichannel analyzer of statistical parameter distributions. Class 42, No. 190066 [announced by All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Instrument Building (Soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut priborostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 88

TOPIC TAGS: statistic distribution, statistic analysis, *MULTICHANNEL ANALYZER, RADIO ENGINEERING*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a multichannel analyzer threshold element statistical parameter distributions in radioengineering systems. The device contains a digital memory and arithmetic, control, input, and output units. To automate the process of analysis when various factors which determine the operation of the investigated elements change, the input units are made in the form of a generator of precise amplitude modulated by linearly rising voltage. This generator is connected with the investigated element through the parameter variation and commutation units, and also with the memory unit through a nonlinear amplifier. The investigated element

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UDC: 681.142.07

ACC NR: AP7004774

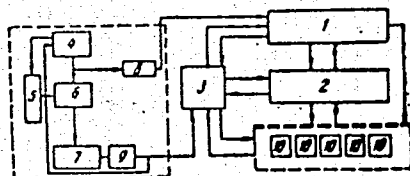


Fig. 1.

1 - Memory unit; 2 - arithmetical unit; 3 - control unit; 4 - generator; 5 - parameter variation unit; 6 - relay commutator; 7 - investigated element; 8 - nonlinear amplifier; 9 - logical circuit; 10 - output units.

is joined to the precise amplitude generator and to the control unit through a shaping circuit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[JP]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 10Jul65/

Card 2/2

SALICHOVA, J.

Dispensary care of children stricken with chronic poliomyelitis.
Cesk. pediat. 11 no.9:723-724 Sept 56.

1. Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi, odbor pece o zenu a dite, Praha.
Predneseno na Ped. sjezdu v Bratislave 1955.
(POLIOMYELITIS,
rehabil. (Cz))

STOLOVA, O.; SALICHOVA, J.

Pediatric psychiatric aid in our country. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.4:
289-293 Ap '61.

1. Odbor "pece o zenu a dite" ministerstva zdravotnictvi v Praze.

(PSYCHIATRY) (PEDIATRICS)

SALICHOVA J.

20 years of pediatric psychiatry. Cesk. psychiat. 61 no.2:
76-79 Ap '65

SOV/137-57-10-19031

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHORS Kostychev, P.S., Salida, G.P., Shevchenko, G.I.

TITLE Experimental Determination of the Rate of Motion of Metal in the Contact Area in Strip Rolling (Eksperimental'noye opredeleniye skorosti dvizheniya metalla v ochage deformatsii pri prodol'noy prokatke)

PERIODICAL Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t. 1956, Nr 36, pp 105-111

ABSTRACT Determination of the angle of bite may be made in accordance with equations including the values of the speed (S) of the ends of the strip being rolled (on entry or exit) or in accordance with an equation for which the angle of friction has to be known. Since satisfactory methods of determining the coefficient of friction are not yet known, the former group of equations has to be recognized as the more reliable. But with this method, too, determination of the S of the strip is also inaccurate. The problem of the two concepts of the nature of the distribution of S in the contact area is examined - that which holds that S is uniform throughout the thickness and that which holds that S is nonuniform if the zone of adhesion is borne in mind. In order to study the kinematics of the rolling process the authors have developed a special instrument which permits experimental determination of the S of motion of the

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SOV/137-57-10-19031

Experimental Determination of the Rate of Motion of Metal (cont.)

metal through the contact area. This instrument converts the displacement of a reference point into changes in current, which are recorded on a vibrating-oscilloscope film. To do this, two slide wires, enclosed in a symmetrical measuring bridge, the slides of which are in mechanical contact with a point in the specimen, are employed. The entire instrument is mounted on a bracket that is mounted to the table of the rolling mill. Mechanical contact between the slides and a point on the specimen is effected by a thin steel wire, one end of which is connected to the point on the specimen and the other to the roll surface. If the S of the point on the specimen and on the roll surface are identical, the slides, joined to the steel wire by means of a special device, are not displaced. Change in the S of the point on the specimen relative to the peripheral S of the rolls causes the slides to move, and this is recorded on the oscillograph. Calculations show that the current in the gage is proportional to the increase in the path of the point under investigation. The instrument showed itself to be of adequate sensitivity and convenience in operation. An oscillogram of change in the S of displacement of one of the points of a Pb specimen rolled on a mill with rolls of 115 mm diameter is presented by way of illustration.

V.O.

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/085/149
A005/A101

AUTHORS: Kostychev, P.S., Shevchenko, G.I., Salida, G.P.

TITLE: A new method of determining elastic flattening of rolling mill rolls

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 19, abstract 12D127 ("Tr. Konferentsii po avtomat. kontrolyu i metody elektr. izmereniy, 1959", Novosibirsk, Sib. ctd. AN SSSR, 1961, 353 - 355)

TEXT: A new method was developed to measure the elastic flattening of rolls during the rolling process. Wire strain gauges are employed as converters for the measurements. Curves are submitted for the first time which characterize flattening of the rolls during rolling and are recorded with the aid of an oscillograph. ✓

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/637/61/000/000/008/008
D201/D301

AUTHORS:

Kostychev, P.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent, Salida, G.P., and Shevchenko, G.I., Engineers

TITLE:

The use of wire tension gauges for measuring metal
pressure against rollers in rolling

SOURCE:

Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam
elektricheskikh izmereniy. Novosibirsk, 1959. Trudy.
Novosibirsk, 1961, 357 - 359

TEXT: The authors describe an arrangement of their design which consists of three parts: Body 2, plate 3 and pin 4 (Fig. 1). Pin 4 protruding into the roller surface 1, rest at one end in a cut-out in the roller material and at the other at plate 3 located at the support of the body 2 of the measuring arrangement. The measuring element is the plate 3 which in operation is pressed against the rests 2 of the body by pin 4 and a stopping screw 5. During the rolling process when the sheet is being passed through the deformation zone, the pin 4, pressed by the rolled metal presses and bends the plate 3. The magnitude of this bend of plate 3 is proportional

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The use of wire tension gauges for ... S/637/61/000/000/008/008
D201/D301

to the pressure of the rolled metal transmitted to it by pin 4. The pressure translator used was a tension-gauge, glued on to the plate and making part of a bridge circuit. There are 2 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

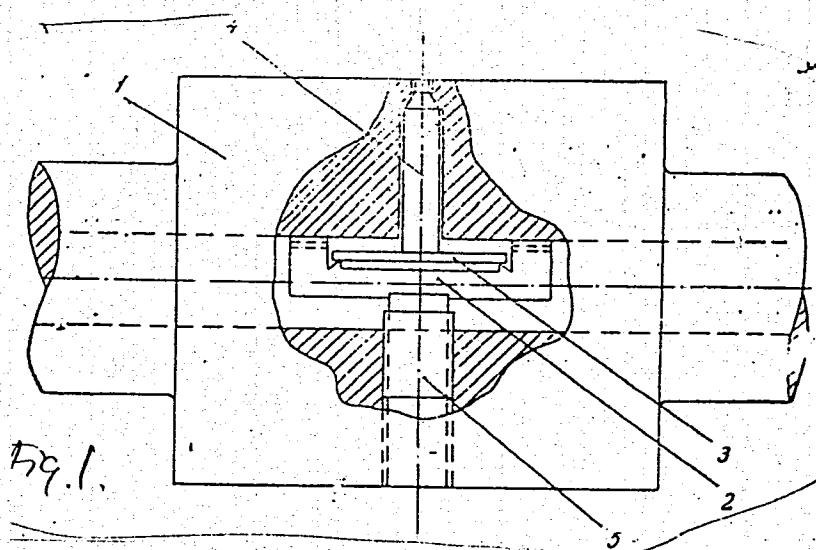
ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Novosibirsk Institute of Automation and Electrical Measurements of the Siberian Branch of the AS USSR)

Card 2/3

The use of wire tension gauges for ...

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D201/D301

Fig. 1.



Card 3/3

Salidzhanov, S.B.

✓ Addition of cottonseed oil soap to cement mortars and concrete. S. B. Salidzhanov. *Trudy Inst. Soorushenit. Akad. Nauk. Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1954, No. 5, 63-64; *Referat*.

Zhur., Khim. 1955, No. 10020. — Addn. of 0.01-0.05 % of the soap did not affect the consistency nor the time of setting of the cement mix. The soap reduced appreciably the sepn. of water and the layering connected with it. The soap had a plasticizing effect and permitted the reduction of the water-cement ratio, the amt. of cement, and at the same time increased the strength. Addn. of this soap improved the bonding of the concrete with its reinforcement. Addn. of 0.05% of this soap improved the water impermeability and frost resistance of cement mixes and concrete. The soap also reduced capillary suction by the concrete and appreciably reduced deformation of concrete under the influence of alternating drying and wetting of the surface.

M. Hosen

LFH

Salidzhanov, S. B.

Improvement in the quality of asbestos-cement materials by hydrophobic additives. S. B. Salidzhanov. Doklady Akad. Nauk Uzbe. S.S.R. 1955, No. 6, 37-8; Referat Zhur., Khim. 1956, Abstr. No. 7506. The quality of asbestos-cement products improves considerably by adding to the batch different surface-active materials, including soap flakes. However, when using soap flakes and other foam-forming additives, it is necessary to modify the equipment with a foam catcher. No foam is formed when a soap run-off is provided. This allows an increase of productivity of the forming machines by 20-30%. N. Vasileff

MAVLIYANOV, G.A., otv.red.; KRYLOV, M.M., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, red.;
KENESARIN, N.A., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; GAFUROV, V.G.,
kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; SLYADNEV, A.P., kand.geologo-
mineral.nauk, red.; SALIDZHANOV, S.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
KHASANOV, A.S., inzh., red.; TUMASHVSKAYA, E.S., red.; MEL'NIKOV,
A., tekhn.red.

[Materials on the reclamation of Golodnaya Steppe] Materialy k
osvoeniiu Golodnoi stepi. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR,
1959. 184 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii.
(Golodnaya Steppe--Reclamation of land)

RUBANOV, I.V.; SALIDZHANOV, S.B.

Parkent porous dolomite as building material. Izv. AN Uz. SSR
no. 12:71-76 '56. (MIRA 14:5)
(Parkent region--Dolomite)

KOVALENKO, V. N.; MIKHAYLYANTS, O. A.; SALIDZHANOV, S. B.;
SHEYKH-ZADE, R. M.

Mineral wool made of raw material from Tashkent District.
Sbor. nauch. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA no.2:63-68 '61.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Tashkent District—Mineral wool)

SALIDZHANOV, S. B.

Foamed silicates made of sand from the Tashkent District.
Sbor. nauch. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA no.1:82-86 '61.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Uzbekistan—Sand-lime products)

DIKARKINA, N.Ye.; SALIDZHANOV, S.B.; TULYAGANOV, S.Z.

Producing autoclave cellular concrete on mixed binding
materials. Sbor. nauch. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA no.4:66-71
'63. (MIRA 17:8)

BOTVINA, I.M.; ZABELENA, R.F.; SALDOZHANOV, M.E.

Improving the quality of brick at the Kattakurgan plant for
the production of vibrated brick panels. Spok. nauch. trud.
NII po stroi. ASIA no.48110-114 '63. (MIRA 17:8)